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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1988

Navy Lays Jet Error To Just 1 Panel Clears All But an Officer Of the Vincennes

By George C. Wilson and Molly Moore... WASHINGTON — Officials investigating the shooting down of the Iranian airliner in July by the guided-missile cruiser Vincennes have recommended no disciplinary action against any officer in the incident...

As Republicans Gather, One More Last Hurrah for Reagan

By R.W. Apple Jr. NEW ORLEANS — It has been a year of last hurrahs for Ronald Reagan. The president is in the midst of his last session of Congress. He has delivered his last State of the Union message...



Workers at the site of the Republican National Convention in New Orleans sorting out signs for the state delegations.

Back to 1976, with a hair-breadth loss to Gerald R. Ford. Back to the triumph of 1980 in Detroit and the jubilee of 1984 in Dallas, where he joyously proclaimed "a springtime of hope for America."

Russian Confirms City's Fall

General Reports Afghan Rebels Overrun Kunduz... MOSCOW — The commander of Soviet troops in Afghanistan confirmed Sunday that Afghan guerrillas had seized control of a major town for the first time...

At Last, Bush Goes 'Front and Center'

By David S. Broder... NEW ORLEANS — Republican National Convention planners put the final touches on the weekend on a week of intensive political theater they hope will lift their nominee, Vice President George Bush, into the thick of the fight with the Democratic presidential nominee, Michael S. Dukakis.

A Poll Bush Will Like

WASHINGTON — Reversing the results of other recent public-opinion surveys of the presidential race, Vice President George Bush has pulled ahead of his Democratic rival, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, in one poll.

In War-Wearry Namibia, Cynicism Outweighs Hope of Peace

By John D. Battersby... OSHIKANGO, South-West Africa — The longing for peace and liberation from seven decades of South African rule is shared by the overwhelming majority of the 1.2 million people of this sparsely populated territory.

Western Pacific: Resource Battleground

By Michael Richardson... SINGAPORE — A scramble to secure control of the food, fuel and mineral resources of the western Pacific Ocean has wide implications for the future wealth and power of nations in the region, maritime experts report.

Japanese Economy Could Stymie Goals

By Patrick L. Smith... TOKYO — Despite the Japanese economy's unexpectedly strong performance in recent months, there are increasing signs that slower growth in the near future could significantly impair the nation's ability to meet its global economic goals.

Kiosk

Sloman Takes PGA Golf Title

EDMOND, Oklahoma (Reuters) — Jeff Sloman shot a six-under-par 65 on Sunday to win the PGA golf championship.

MONDAY Q&A

Paul Schrader, scriptwriter on 'The Last Temptation of Christ,' calls it a reverent speculation. Page 2.

General News

Israel sealed off the Gaza Strip after a day of violence in the occupied territories. Page 2. Edwin Meese 3d took a legal s'pive in his last day as attorney general. Page 3.



Policemen in Seoul Retaliate in Kind... South Korean riot policemen picked up stones from the street in Seoul on Sunday and hurled them back at students who were demanding the right to go ahead with a Monday meeting with North Koreans at Panmunjom.

Controversial 'Last Temptation': The Screenwriter's Defense

Martin Scorsese's new film, "The Last Temptation of Christ," based on a novel by Nikos Kazantzakis, has provoked angry debate among movie-makers and theologians, protests from religious leaders including Mother Teresa and the Reverend Jerry Falwell, anti-Semitism aimed at Jerry Falwell, anti-Semitism aimed at Jerry Falwell, anti-Semitism aimed at Jerry Falwell, anti-Semitism aimed at Jerry Falwell, anti-Semitism aimed at Jerry Falwell.

He discussed "The Last Temptation," which opened Friday in the United States and is expected to be released in Europe this fall, with Thomas Quinn Curtiss of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Why this film at this time?
A. The subject is not bound by time. The book was published in 1955 and Scorsese read it about 15 years ago and was

MONDAY Q&A

Q. Why was the film's release advanced by several weeks?
A. Because of the wild controversy it has evoked. It seems best to place the film before the public immediately to give its verdict. It is being unfairly attacked by those who have not seen it and want no one to see it. The Catholic Church has

stated its disapproval, but it has not condemned it as it condemned Jean-Luc Godard's "Hail Mary," which presented Mary and Joseph as a working-class couple of a modern metropolis.

Fundamentalists are on the rampage. Some of them are probably sincere in their objections. They are campaigning for funds to support the banning of the film and have made it a cause.

Q. Why have certain theater managers refused to book it?
A. If it had been a sure-fire blockbuster — say, an Eddie Murphy picture — they would not have refused it. Now they take a high-and-mighty position that they don't want to offend their customers. I doubt that if there had been no row they would have taken it. After all, it is a very special film, one of an intellectual nature, what is called in the trade an art-house movie.

Q. What is the speculation?
A. Christ on the cross is visited by an angel who whispers the word that God will spare him death as he has suffered enough. God will spare him as God spared Isaac in the Old Testament. He is to go forth to experience the life of an average man. In a dream sequence he weds Mary Magdalene, has children by her and endures as a mortal until he is 70, a patriarch of a village community. Then, worried by doubts, he puzzles over what has happened. He realizes that the angel who has

brought him the tidings of long life is Satan, who has deceived him. In the dream vision he has yielded to temptation, and he dies on the cross.

Q. Do you expect continued disturbances?
A. There will be picketing of the theaters where it is shown. Two or three are enough for a scuffle but the police can handle that. I doubt that its showings will become a menace. It is in no way anti-religious or anti-Christian, as has irresponsibly been charged. It has absolutely nothing to do with sensational sex, another ridiculous accusation. Its fiercest enemies know nothing about it and seem to have been listening to the wildest rumors. It is the public's turn to judge it.

Q. Do you believe that there are subjects unfit to film?
A. Cinema can arouse base motives in audiences. I am opposed to raw pornography, savage violence and cruelty to humans and animals. But what has to do with the theological premise that is discussed in our film?

UN's Recent Gains Boost Staff Morale

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — These are heady days at the United Nations headquarters, with UN mediators getting much of the credit for progress toward settling the wars in Afghanistan and the Gulf.

The temptation to celebrate is natural. So Alvaro de Soto, a Peruvian who guards the door to the secretary-general's office, decided the United Nations should turn on the big fountain, which in less austere times used to play around the Barbara Hepworth sculpture in the forecourt on First Avenue.

New Yorkers would appreciate another fountain during a spectacularly hot summer like this, he thought. But he had not reckoned with Luis Maria Gomez, an Argentinian who holds the UN purse strings. "We stopped the fountain because we had no money, and we still have no money," Mr. Gomez said.

So the monumental Hepworth creation, *Single Form*, continues to preside over an empty basin. The United Nations found itself at the center of world attention these last few weeks, helping to ease the Soviet Army out of Afghanistan and to end the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Staff morale is blossoming, although there is a threat of bankruptcy in November as the Reagan administration withholds money it is legally bound to pay.

"People have more spring in their steps," said Lelei Lelanu, a Samoan who edits the UN staff newspaper. "The great majority of people have a reservoir of idealism. Otherwise they wouldn't be here. Sometimes it gets stunted, or they hold it in their pockets, but it flows again in situations like this."

Like many staff members, he hopes the political successes of the United Nations will help ease financial strains that have kept staff salaries unchanged, in real terms, for more than a decade and now threaten to close the UN doors.

"In a lot of people's minds, there is a link between the higher image of the UN and getting their benefits," the Samoan editor said. Signs of the new positive spirit, amid the adversity, are everywhere. For the first time in many years, the staff shop is again selling T-shirts with the message, "Working together to keep the dream alive."

People are flocking to the United Nations for guided tours and are asking more political questions, reports Zoreh Tabataba, who organizes the tours. Visitors are up 40 percent to 50 percent since the Afghan settlement was worked out in April.

Even New Yorkers are feeling better about the United Nations, said Gillian Sorensen, the New York City commissioner in charge of the city's relations with the world body. "People are deeply pleased with what the UN is doing," she said.



Canadian soldiers getting words of counsel over the weekend from their defense minister, Perrin Beatty, as they prepared to board planes to fly them to Iraq. The troops are to join a United Nations force to supervise Iraq's cease-fire accord with Iran in the Gulf War.

"We're finding property owners are less suspicious of renting to diplomats these days."

The organization itself is wrapping every drop of publicity it can out of its successes to boost its poor image in the world and to embur-

ress the Reagan administration into paying what it owes.

François Guillaoui, the UN spokesman, has expanded his press staff and carved out new office space to cope with the influx of journalists.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar was also careful during the Gulf talks not to repeat what many consider the mistake he made with the Afghanistan accord, when he let his assistant, Diego Cordovez, do the work and take the credit.

He also revealed a new ambition, one that was unthinkable a year ago. "Yes," he said the other day, "I would accept this year's Nobel Peace Prize, if it were given to the whole organization."

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Finland	F.M.	1,650	1,000	550
France	F.F.	1,600	880	480
Germany*	D.M.	600	330	182
Greece	Dr.	125	74	41
Great Britain	£	25,000	14,000	7,700
Ireland	Ir.	195	95	47
Italy	Lira	40,000	22,000	12,000
Luxembourg	L.F.	11,500	6,300	3,600
Netherlands	Fl.	660	365	200
Norway (incl. N.F.)	Nkr.	2,000	1,100	600
Portugal	Esc.	26,000	14,500	7,900
Spain (incl. Mod. Fed. del.)	Ptas.	31,000	17,000	9,400
Sweden (incl. Mod. Fed. del.)	S.Kr.	2,000	1,100	600
Switzerland	S.Fr.	510	280	154
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former France, India, Mod. Fed. del.	—	470	260	145
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	—	530	340	190

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UN Plan in Sahara War Stirs Some Wary Hopes

By Paul Delaney

New York Times Service
MADRID — Diplomats in North Africa have welcomed a United Nations proposal for resolving a 13-year-old war between Morocco and the Polisario Front in the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara, but they were cautious about expecting a quick settlement.

"We simply don't know if it will happen," one Western official said from Rabat in a telephone interview. "We're afraid to be too enthusiastic, although we're hopeful."

The Moroccans, who claim the mineral-rich territory, and members of the front, who have waged a guerrilla war since Spain withdrew in 1974, were given a plan Thursday calling for a cease-fire and a peace force of 2,000 troops. The sides have until Sept. 1 to reply.

Under the proposal, the United Nations would supervise administration of the territory and organize a referendum to find out whether natives of the Western Sahara prefer an independent nation, as sought by the Polisario Front, or to be a part of Morocco.

A spokesman for the Polisario said its officials were studying the proposal. One impediment in the past has been a dispute over who would be eligible to vote among the 150,000 inhabitants. The front has insisted that Morocco remove troops as well as administrators if it says do not have the right to vote.

Moroccan officials have declined to comment, but the proposal has stirred some anxiety within the government, officials in Rabat and Casablanca reported. Both pro-government and opposition leaders said they expected King Hassan II to confer with them before replying to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar's proposal.

The Western diplomat described the atmosphere in Rabat as upbeat, "of peace breaking out, but it's hard to say if this thing is serious."

The diplomat said Morocco's re-establishment of diplomatic ties with Algeria, the Polisario's biggest supporter, "was without doubt a major factor in the two sides agreeing to meet with the secretary-general."

Morocco controls two-thirds of the disputed 267,000-square-kilometer (102,700-square-mile) territory, including all the towns, phosphate mines and the Atlantic coast.

WORLD BRIEFS

7 Indian Soldiers Killed in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (UPI) — Seven members of India's peacekeeping force were killed over the weekend by a land mine planted by Tamil rebels, officials reported. The bomb, which also wounded four Indian soldiers, was one of three detonated by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam rebels Saturday, the officials said.

The guerrillas set off the mine along the Colombo-Jaffna railway line, 125 miles north of Colombo, as the Indian soldiers were attempting to clear the tracks of mines, the officials said.

Two other mines were exploded in the northeastern Vavuni District, destroying railway tracks and forcing cancellation of the northbound Jaffna train, an Indian official said.

Lebanese to Pick President Thursday

BEIRUT (UPI) — With tensions mounting over plans for Lebanon's Parliament to choose a new president this week, Christian leaders Sunday called for a compromise candidate to satisfy both Muslims and Christians.

Many Christian leaders fear that a pro-Syrian candidate could assume office, blocking their demands for a withdrawal of the 35,000 Syrian troops stationed in war-torn Lebanon.

The Parliament, a 130-member legislative body, will elect a president Thursday to pick a successor to President Amin Gemayel, whose six-year term expires Sept. 23. Under the country's 1943 constitution, the member Parliament must meet before Aug. 23 to elect a new president.

5 Dead and 185 Held in Cairo Clashes

CAIRO (Reuters) — The police said Sunday that they detained 185 people in weekend clashes with Muslim militants in which 5 persons were killed and at least 20 injured.

They said the dead included a policeman involved in a crackdown on the militants that began with a tear gas raid on a mosque in the suburb of Ain Shams on Friday night. The police said they had been seeking a major confrontation in staging the raid, which was intended to round up the ringleaders of a group believed to have been plotting violence.

An interior Ministry official said that militants in the mosque threw stones and incendiary devices at officers, damaging 11 police cars and privately owned vehicles. The action set off more clashes between officers and militants on Saturday in the same neighborhood.

Pretoria Cites Nuclear-Bomb Option

VIENNA (UPI) — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa, what was seen as the highest-level acknowledgment of his country's nuclear-weapons potential, has said that South Africans can produce a nuclear bomb "if we want to."

Mr. Botha made the remark Saturday when asked at a news conference in Vienna if South Africa possessed nuclear arms. He had come to Austria capital for talks on Friday and Saturday with U.S., British and Soviet officials on whether South Africa might sign the 1970 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. He called the talks "very significant," but Pretoria had made no decision on whether to sign the treaty.

South Africa has been widely assumed either to have nuclear weapons or to have the capability to manufacture them. It has refused to allow inspections of its facilities for nuclear research and uranium enrichment. Such inspections are mandatory under the treaty. Mr. Botha said he would consult his government to see if the provisions of the treaty could be used in a discriminatory manner against South Africa.

Burma to Choose New Leader Friday

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Burma's rulers have given themselves a week to find a new leader and end a national insurrection. The executive committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party, the single political force, will meet on Friday to choose a new chairman to replace U Nu, who resigned last week after he was forced from office by nationwide protests. Student leaders who have been demanding elections and an end to the one-party system indicated they would hold off on protests until the leadership choice on Friday.

The party faces demands that it relax its grip on the country and allow a multi-party democracy to oversee a reform of the collapsed economy. Diplomats said pressure was also coming to bear on the leadership from foreign countries, including Japan, for thorough reforms in order to stop the economic slide.

For the Record:

At the Berlin Wall, West German protesters threw tomatoes and eggs at East German guards Saturday and police hauled away protesting East German youths as both sides marked the barrier's 27th anniversary. (AP)

A British soldier's murder in Ostend was admitted Saturday by the outlawed Irish Republican Army. Belgian police continued to search for two men who shot Warrant Officer First Class Richard Michael Heakin, 38, of the Royal Regiment of Wales' First Battalion, Friday. (AP)

Riot police in Gdansk, Poland, broke up a march by about 200 Solidarity supporters on Sunday, the eighth anniversary of strikes that spawned the now-banned trade union. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hotels in Yugoslavia have cut prices by as much as 30 percent in the face of a decline in the number of foreign vacationers, the Tanjug news agency reported. It said Saturday that many resorts had reported a 10 percent drop in foreign visitors in July, compared with July 1987. (Reuters)

New York City conventions drew more people than any others in the United States last year, a survey reported Saturday in *Business Travel News* magazine. New York, with 4.7 million delegates, led Dallas, 2.1 million; Chicago, 2 million; Las Vegas, 1.7 million; and Atlanta, 1.6 million. (UPI)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week, because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, San Marino, South Korea, South Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Vatican City.

TUESDAY: Dominican Republic, Sao Martinho.

WEDNESDAY: Argentina, Colombia, Indonesia.

THURSDAY: Afghanistan.

SATURDAY: Hungary, Turkey.

SUNDAY: Portugal.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

Israel Seals Off Gaza Strip After Clashes

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Army said Sunday night that it had closed the Gaza Strip and confined all residents to their homes after a day of violence in the occupied lands in which soldiers shot and wounded 25 Palestinians.

A 21-year-old Gaza man died of wounds sustained over the weekend, bringing the Arab death toll in eight months of unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to 243.

A military curfew means all 650,000 residents of Gaza will be confined to their homes indefinitely, a military spokesman said. Residents will be barred from traveling to jobs in Israel, and journalists will be allowed into the area only if accompanied by a military official, the army said.

It was the second time the entire Gaza Strip had been placed under curfew since the Palestinian revolt began Dec. 8. The army took a similar measure in March.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin reported to Israel's 25-member cabinet about the unrest. The Israeli radio quoted him as having said that the army's next goal would be to break the influence of Palestinian committees that he accused of orchestrating violence and trying to establish self-rule in the occupied territories.

will not be allowed to enter Israel, and residents coming back from work will be allowed to enter the Gaza Strip only at hours set by the military government.

At least half of Gaza's residents commute daily to jobs in Israeli restaurants, factories and farms. The date at which the Gaza Strip will be reopened to traffic will be decided upon according to circumstances, the army said.

The statement said the measure was taken "to undermine residents' readiness to respond to calls to engage in public disorder."

Underground leaflets from Moelem fundamentalist groups called for demonstrations to coincide with the Islamic new year, 1409, and Israeli officials said they expected a new wave of unrest.

On Saturday, two Palestinians died in confrontations with Israeli troops. Israeli newspapers said Sunday that one victim was a 12-year-old boy from the Jenin refugee camp in the West Bank. Other reports gave the victim's age as 18. A 52-year-old man also died in the Gaza Strip.

Army Role Defended
Meamhill, Dan Fisher of the Los Angeles Times reported from Tel Aviv:
The man responsible for Israel's system of military justice concedes

Legal Sw
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By Philip Shenon
WASHINGTON — At the
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Mr. Meese has been the
of investigations by two
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Democrat of Massachusetts
described the action by Mr. M
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As to the Democratic
ship of the House of Repre
was characterized by Mr. M
order as unwise, but said
probably was legal.
The investigations of Mr. M
were pursued under a 197

Lies and

By Daniel Goleman
NEW YORK — The de
make a good impression
sexual harassment
many men to be above their
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possible for women who ar
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Legal Swipe at Foes Marks Meese's Exit

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d used his last day in office to take a final swipe at his foes on Capitol Hill, signing an order that would require appointment of independent prosecutors when serious allegations of wrongdoing are made against members of Congress.

In announcing what was interpreted by several lawmakers as an act of revenge, Mr. Meese said he was only trying to assure that legislators and senior officials of the executive branch were treated equally under the law.

"I think that having all high officials covered by the same general procedures makes good sense," Mr. Meese said Friday at his final news conference at the Justice Department.

Mr. Meese's successor, Richard L. Thornburgh, said he supported the move. "Given the strong sentiment that appears for the use of independent counsels," he said, "I don't expect I will hold any different view."

Mr. Meese has been the subject of investigations by two independent prosecutors and his struggles with Congress have often resembled trench warfare.

Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, described the action by Mr. Meese as "one last mark of irresponsible bitterness from a guy who messed up."

Aides to the Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives characterized Mr. Meese's order as unwise, but said that it probably was legal.

The investigations of Mr. Meese were pursued under a 1978 law

that calls for appointment of independent prosecutors when allegations of wrongdoing are made against senior officials of the executive branch.

Under the Reagan administration's interpretation of the statute, it has not been applied to members of Congress.

At his news conference, Mr. Meese was asked if the order was a final effort to get back at his critics on Capitol Hill.

"No, not at all," he said. "I think that having all high officials covered by the same general procedures makes good sense."

The Justice Department order compels the attorney general to appoint an independent prosecutor whenever there are "reasonable grounds" to believe that a member of Congress may have committed a crime.

The procedures outlined in the nine-page order are much like those in the 1978 special-prosecutor law, the Ethics in Government Act. Under the order, the attorney general would open an investigation whenever there is information from a source indicating that a member of Congress may have violated U.S. law.

If the inquiry finds that the source is credible, the attorney general begins a 90-day preliminary investigation. If that investigation turns up "reasonable grounds to believe that further investigation is warranted," a special prosecutor is appointed.

There is one major difference between the Meese order and the 1978 law: under the order, the independent prosecutor is appointed by the attorney general; under the law, the prosecutor is named by a special panel of federal appellate court judges.



President Fidel Castro of Cuba gesturing at meeting in Quito.

Sandinista Leader Critical of Proposals

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua — The interior minister of Nicaragua, Tomás Borge Martínez, has commented that no political settlement is possible in that country as long as rebel guerrillas and opposition parties continue to press what he called "unacceptable proposals."

Both the rebels, or contras, and the Democratic Coordinator, which is Nicaragua's largest coalition of opposition groups, are demanding that the Sandinistas release anti-government prisoners, end all regulation of the press and surrender control of the army and police.

In a speech Saturday, Mr. Borge called the Democratic Coordinator a coalition of "ultra-rightists."

"At least for now, we cannot expect anything with the contras and the ultra-rightists," Mr. Borge said. "They are playing the same games: Sit down at the negotiating table, make unacceptable proposals, leave, and then, with all the communications media at their disposal, say that we are intransigent."

"We are firm believers in negotiation," Mr. Borge said. "But negotiation is impossible as long as there are those who call for a military solution to the conflict and while internal political groups support this possibility."

He said, "The situation in Nicaragua is not the result of an internal conflict. It is obvious that at this crucial moment, the situation has its origins in the foreign policy of the Reagan administration."

Although he did not refer directly to recent government actions against the opposition, Mr. Borge, who controls the police and state security apparatus, said internal political groups were working hand in hand with the contras in "a criminal division of labor."

Opposition groups say they are reflecting widespread discontent within Nicaragua and deny ties to the contras. They are seeking Mr. Borge's permission to hold a protest rally in Managua on Sept. 4.

Castro Ends Quito Visit

Fidel Castro, back in Cuba from his first visit to South America in 17 years, said Sunday that his presence in Quito, Ecuador,

exposed the failures of U.S. propaganda. Reuters reported from Havana.

Mr. Castro returned to Cuba Saturday from a five-day visit to Quito, where he attended the inauguration of President Rodrigo Borja Cevallos of Ecuador and held talks with four Latin American heads of state.

Havana-based diplomats said the Quito outing and the star treatment that Mr. Castro received, if only because he is seldom seen abroad, would displease the United States, which has tried for 25 years to isolate the communist government of Cuba from the rest of Latin America.

In informal chats with journalists and at a news conference on Saturday, Mr. Castro said winds of change, of independence and unity, were blowing throughout Latin America at the expense of the United States.

If only one word was needed to sum up Mr. Castro's visit to Ecuador, it would be unity, the official Prensa Latina news agency said on Sunday.

Mr. Castro, who celebrated his 62nd birthday on Saturday, last traveled to South America in November 1971 when he made a one-month visit to then leftist-ruled Chile.

U.S. Running Out of Options in Its Struggle Against Noriega

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — As General Manuel Antonio Noriega continues to resist U.S. efforts to force him from power, the Reagan administration has practically run out of ways to accomplish that goal short of military intervention, according to U.S. sources in the region.

At the same time, the United States is coming under increasing pressure to ease economic sanctions and reach an accommodation with the military-installed regime, the sources said.

In Washington, according to these sources, an interagency plan-

ning group on Panama has concluded that the U.S. goal of forcing Panama's de facto leader out cannot be achieved by economic measures alone and that General Noriega could probably withstand all the political and psychological options it has proposed.

The working-level group has called for a decision on how long to maintain the present policy or whether to proceed to one of two alternatives: "Adjust to living with the de facto situation and remove sanctions" or "employ military force to oust Noriega."

According to a U.S. source familiar with the current policy options, they are largely "cosmetic" and "muscle-flexing" proposals.

"It all shows that the policy didn't work and that what we're left with is lacking in credibility," the source said.

The United States now has "no short-term options" but is "facing something that is going to take more time than expected," said a Western diplomat.

Essentially, General Noriega has outlasted the U.S. measures, and sanctions imposed after he ousted the figurehead president, Eric Arturo Delvalle, in February are now backing against U.S. interests.

Although the U.S. sanctions have succeeded in drastically curtailing the government's income and ability to do business, their failure to pry General Noriega out

of power has heartened his small base of support, helped intimidate disgruntled military officers and demoralized the political opposition.

Under the current policy, the options proposed by the interagency group range from assigning the CIA and FBI to track down and freeze the general's personal assets abroad to barring U.S. military and government personnel from bars, brothels, casinos and other establishments run by leading members of the government.

Among the group's other proposals are promoting an intensified "hearts and minds" campaign by Mr. Delvalle, who is in hiding in Panama; deporting General Norie-

ga's remaining loyalists from the United States; increasing U.S. military exercises and "posturing" here; prohibiting shipments of U.S. cash to Panama; and undermining public confidence in the government checks that the government has issued to help alleviate a severe cash crunch.

The interagency group has concluded that most of the options are

feeble or likely to have dubious impact, with the notable exception of freezing General Noriega's assets. Mr. Delvalle has estimated General Noriega's wealth at \$200 million, but little is known of his holdings beyond reports that he owns property in France and the Dominican Republic and has interests in Panamanian banks and companies.

Lies and AIDS: A Woman Who Dates Shouldn't Trust Men

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The desire to make a good impression on a potential sexual partner leads so many men to lie about their sexual past and drug use that it is virtually impossible for women who are dating them to rely on the answers, a new study reports.

The findings also suggest that the lies passed between people who date may be a contributing factor in the spread of AIDS, particularly among women.

The majority of sexually active women said they rely on asking their partners about sexual and

drug histories to assess the risk of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, according to a study reported Saturday at a meeting of the American Psychological Association in Atlanta. Fifty-two percent said that asking such questions was one of their main precautions.

A minority of these women insist that their sexual partners use condoms. But men who are at higher risk for contracting AIDS are less likely to use condoms, the study found.

Officials at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said the new data point to the impracticality of trying to know with certainty

that a sexual partner does not have or is not at risk for AIDS.

A report by the U.S. surgeon general earlier this year recommended that a condom be used if there is any doubt about a partner's exposure. The reluctance of women to ask a partner to use a condom is greatest among black women, the new study found, though the highest rate of heterosexual transmission of AIDS is among blacks.

The Centers for Disease Control has reported that 28 percent of AIDS cases among black women are attributed to heterosexual contacts. Among white women, the figure is 21 percent.

The study was based on data

from 422 sexually active men and women, 18 to 25 years old, in Southern California. The data were reported by Susan Cochran, a psychologist at California State University at Northridge, and Vickie Mays, a psychologist at the University of California at Los Angeles.

In the study, 35 percent of the men admitted they had lied to a woman in order to have sex with her, a rate the researchers consider a low estimate. Sixty percent of the women said they thought a man had lied to them.

Twenty percent of men said they would lie to a woman who asked if they had had an AIDS test. The men said they would tell her that

they had, and that the results were negative.

Microbe Mystery Solved

Lawrence K. Altman of The New York Times reported:

Clearing up a longstanding mystery, new genetic studies indicate that the microbe responsible for a kind of pneumonia that is a major killer of AIDS patients is a fungus.

For decades scientists have been uncertain about the nature of the organism that causes Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, a potentially lethal disease that strikes people with impaired immune systems.

Scientists have debated whether the microbe is a protozoan, like the

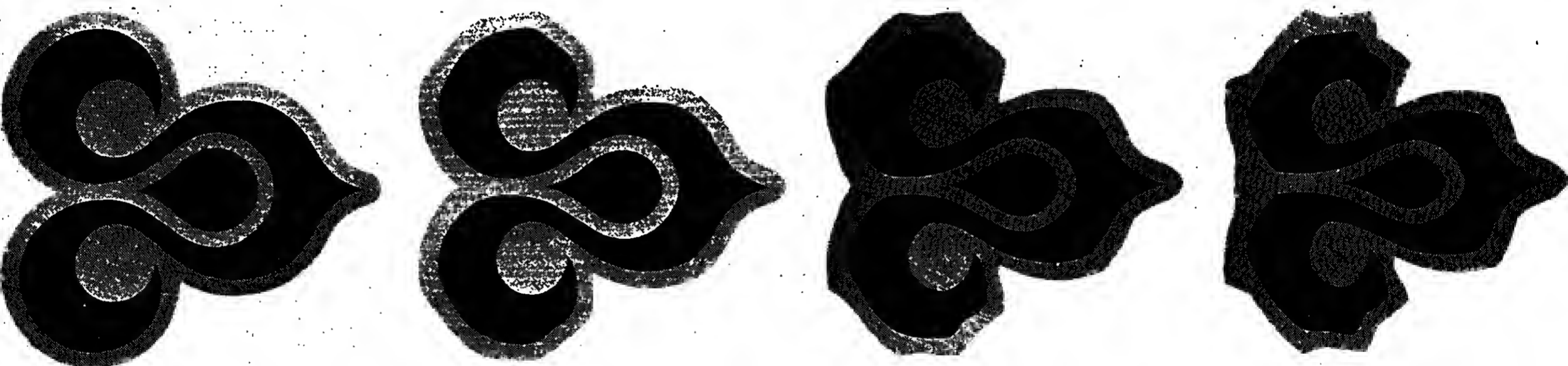
parasite responsible for malaria, or a fungus, like yeast. Studies to clarify the issue have been hampered by the inability to grow the organism in the laboratory.

The determination that *Pneumocystis carinii* is a fungus was a result of genetic studies carried out by a team of federal and private scientists working in California, Maryland and Colorado.

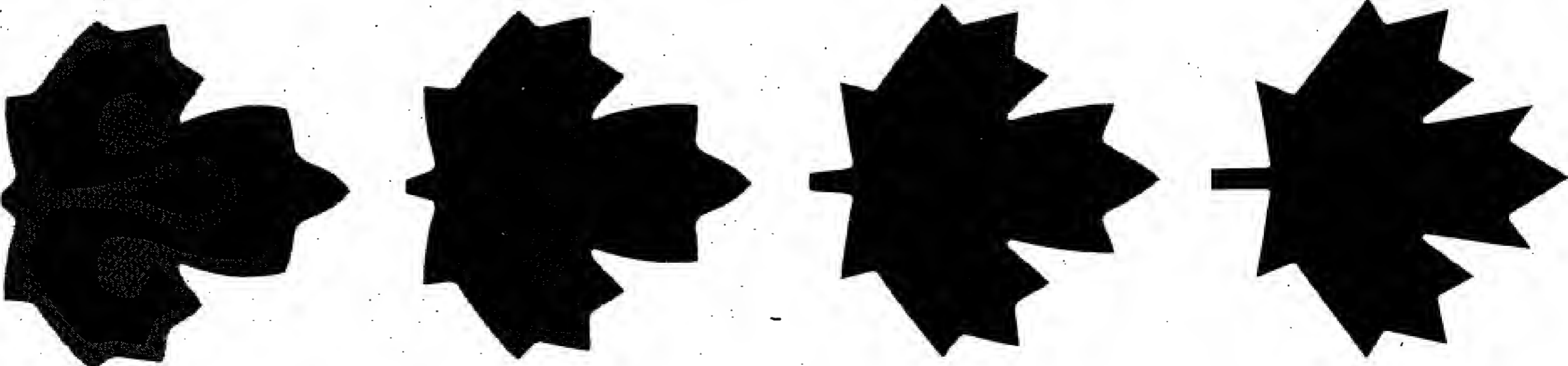
The team, headed by Dr. Jeffrey C. Edman, reported in the current issue of *Nature* that the finding could help in developing more effective treatments of infections caused by the fungus. Current drug treatments do not always work and some patients cannot tolerate them.

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Herald Tribune

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Reagan's Night in the Sun

What started as morning in America reaches a climax tonight in New Orleans. Ronald Reagan's address to the Republican National Convention will be more than a final appearance before the faithful. It will also be a trapper's dream, a chance to celebrate the accomplishments of eight years and confer what he can of that legacy on Vice President George Bush.

The Unlikely Achievement Of an Improbable Leader

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON—Twenty-four years ago an amiable, unemployed actor attended his first Republican National Convention as an alternate California delegate committed to Barry Goldwater.

OPINION



By EWK in Alton/Edlin (Stockholm) CAV Syndicate

Why Is Bush Making All This Noise?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—President Reagan has moved toward the political center. Michael Dukakis is sticking close to it. But George Bush is coming on making the noises of the far right.

Mr. Reagan's vision of a new orthodoxy in which government was suspect and the "free market" and low taxes became synonymous with the common good.

They could do a better job managing Democratic programs. Mr. Reagan's triumph is reflected in the mainstream acceptance speech of the Democratic nominee, Michael Dukakis, and the bland platform of that party.

Lebanon Might Be Better Served by a Weak Leader

By Ramez Maluf

BEIRUT—The Lebanese have been awaiting the election of a new president as the faithful await the Messiah, but as the election approaches, some have the feeling they have been waiting for Godot instead.

of the declared candidates, "Lebanon is the only country where any Maronite can wake up in the morning to find out he was elected president."

his long conversations with Lebanese leaders, no one has come up with a magic name agreeable to all sides.

Hope Now in the Sahara

Yet another long-burning war in the Third World is showing signs of readiness for settlement. This one involves the cruel and wasting 13-year struggle of the Western Sahara, organized in the Polisario guerrilla movement, against Morocco.

For the past few months, Lebanon has been in the throes of election fever. And though most Lebanese have little to say about the choice of their new head of state—the selection is made by members of the Parliament, not direct popular vote—the general sentiment has been that the country was approaching a turning point.

The Lebanese, as well as the two foreign powers that have shown the greatest interest in the elections, Syria and the United States, had hoped that a consensus candidate would emerge before the parliamentary vote was called.

Mr. Franjeh, the former president, is seen as a serious candidate, though he is so pro-Syrian that the Lebanese Forces said last week they had "mobilized" to stop him from being president.

Agenda for a Cooler Planet

Suppose—just as a hypothetical exercise on a hot day—that the United States were to get really serious about controlling the greenhouse effect on the climate. Suppose Americans were to decide that the planet is already warm enough, and that they wanted to curb the changes that threaten to make it much warmer.

When Amin Gemayel was elected in 1982, the Israeli invasion army had just withdrawn to the outskirts of Beirut. Mr. Gemayel was not the Israeli's principal favorite, coming to the presidency after the assassination of his brother, President-Elect Bashir Gemayel, who was considered agreeable to the Israelis.

There is also fear among Maronites that without an agreement among the different parties to the conflict, the presidential election will simply consecrate in a more permanent way the weakened power of the presidency.

The country can only hope to return to its better days through a long and arduous process. If that means having an ineffectual president for the years to come, so be it.

Most people believed once again that Lebanon was to for an overhaul, with a forceful new president—unlike the ineffectual Elias Sarkis. Mr. Gemayel had reasonably good relations with Syria, the backing of hard-line Maronite Christians, and considerable popular support.

While Mr. Gemayel's powerlessness can be construed as a result of circumstances—an aberration—the election of a new man to replace him in his exclusive Baabda Palace may put an end to any hope of the presidency being a viable force in Lebanese politics.

The writer was editor in chief of the now-defunct Daily Star newspaper of Beirut in 1985-1986, and is working on a book about Lebanon. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

This year's election was required to take place before Aug. 23, a month before Mr. Gemayel's term ends. Only 10 days before the deadline, Hussein Hussini, speaker of the country's ailing Parliament, designated this Thursday as election day.

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Seoul P... Over U... By Susan Chira... PACIFIC: (Continued from Page... REPORT: (Continued from Page... NAMIBIA: (Continued from Page...

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Seoul Police Battle Students Over Unification With North

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

SEOUL — On the eve of the national holiday celebrating Korea's liberation in 1945 from Japanese occupation, riot policemen battled students who want Korea to be the unified nation it was then.

Violent protests erupted in several sections of Seoul on Sunday and continued into the evening as at least 2,000 students unsuccessfully tried to break through a police cordoning off the area to block them from marching on Monday to the border village of Panmunjom.

The students want to meet their North Korean counterparts there, but Seoul has banned the march, saying that it must arrange any contacts with the north.

The protests, although smaller than many in the past, were more

violent than usual. Although the demonstrations often look like unrestrained riots, in fact students and police usually follow set rules of combat, with students charging police and then retreating.

On Sunday, however, students wielded not only rocks and gasoline bombs, but metal pipes and wooden staves with nails stuck in them. Riot policemen, under instructions to avoid the use of tear gas as much as possible, threw rocks back at students before resorting to firing gas. Several injuries to both students and police were reported.

In recent days, as small groups of students trying to head north for the march have clashed with riot police in several cities across the nation, the government has stepped up its demarcation of the students. Recently, police detained more

than 2,500, although most were released after questioning.

"On the pretext of asking for reunification of the peninsula, students are trying to overthrow the government and disrupt the 1988 Olympics," Kim Yong Gap, minister of government administration, said.

President Roh Tae Woo also pledged that the government would deal sternly with the students and called on them to stop violent protests. "If acts of violence and tear gas firings are repeated during the Olympic period, Korea will be looked at with scorn," he said.

Many officials are worried that vivid television pictures and press reports of the violence are frightening people away from the Olympics. In fact, most demonstrations are confined to limited areas and are unnoticeable in other sections of town.



Three Soviet soldiers find some shade before joining a convoy for journey home from Afghanistan.

PACIFIC: Resource Battleground

(Continued from Page 1)

miles) of surrounding sea. The island, which was being eroded by storm waves, lies roughly 800 kilometers (500 miles) southeast of Okinawa.

Officials in Tokyo said the project was necessary to safeguard Japanese fishing rights. Japan, heavily dependent on imported oil, food and industrial raw materials, is the world's largest fishing nation.

The Soviet Union, which has the second biggest fish catch, began negotiations with Australia in June for port access for about 50 of its ocean trawlers. At present, the fleet has to travel from prime fishing grounds off southern Australia to Singapore to take on fuel and supplies and undergo repairs and servicing.

The Soviet Union, Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Taiwan all need access to fishing grounds now controlled by other countries. But in the past few years they have found entry increasingly difficult and licensing fees more expensive.

After granting a monopoly on offshore oil exploration in the South China Sea to the Soviet Union for several years, Vietnam has signed contracts with several Western oil companies as well as India.

Oil industry sources estimate that more than 50 percent of the oil produced by countries bordering the South China Sea comes from offshore wells, compared to 20 percent in 1975.

U.S. legal and scientific experts are considering the best location for a plant to process manganese nodules mined from the Pacific seabed.

The Marshall Islands, which are linked to the United States in a free association, are the most likely site, said David Calles, a law professor at the University of Hawaii.

Growing interest in the sea as a frontier for development has been

stimulated by advances in drilling, fishing and offshore shipping technology, increased demand for fish protein and other ocean food resources as the population of the western Pacific grows and changing concepts of maritime ownership.

These changes to the law of the sea were agreed by nearly all members of the United Nations at a conference in 1982.

The United States refused to sign the convention because of reservations over its deep-sea mining provisions. Fewer than 40 countries have so far ratified the convention, well short of the 60 needed to bring its provisions into force.

But Mr. Ginsberg said the convention provided legal guidelines that nations in the western Pacific, from Japan and the Soviet Union in the north to Australia and New Zealand in the south, were using as a basis for extending their maritime control zones.

The convention would legitimize the right of coastal states to claim territorial seas up to 12 nautical miles from their shores and have jurisdiction over resources out to 200 nautical miles, in a band known as an exclusive economic zone.

This would place approximately 35 percent of the world's oceans under some form of national management.

The Marshall Islands, for example, which have a land area of 181 square kilometers, claim an exclusive offshore economic zone of more than 2.1 million square kilometers.

Australia has an exclusive economic zone of more than seven million square kilometers, almost equal to its land area. Indonesia has a zone of well over five million square kilometers, while Japan's zone covers nearly four million square kilometers.

Although many Koreans support the students' calls for steps to bring the two Koreas closer together, few support their tactics. Over the past few days, several citizens, including veterans' groups and handicapped policemen, have staged counter-demonstrations urging the students to abandon plans for their march.

Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, leaders of two major opposition parties, supported the students' right to march, but a representative from Kim Dae Jung's party Sunday asked students to postpone the march until after the Olympics.

Despite appeals to wait until after the Olympics, students say they believe they must push now because the government may try to take harsher steps against them after the Olympics.

■ Calls for New Constitution

Fred Hunt of The Washington Post reported from Seoul:

South Korea's governing party leaders, frustrated by their weakening position after years of unquestioned control, have begun to call for a new constitution — only six months after the present one took effect.

Mr. Kim, the minister of administration, said over the weekend that a new constitution might be needed to back a crackdown on leftist students, who, he said, have been whipped up by a resurgence of political opposition.

The chairman of the governing Democratic Justice Party, Young Giel Joong, has also called for constitutional revision, saying the presidency should be scrapped for a parliamentary system.

Both statements were regarded as trial balloons, and President Roh, who also heads the DJP, has not endorsed them. But observers said the statements indicate that hardline elements of his party may push for a crackdown after the Seoul Olympic games end on Oct. 2, when Seoul will no longer fear world scrutiny.

AFGHAN: Russian Confirms Loss of Town to Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

control of the town, but he stressed that Soviet forces "are not taking part and will not take part in combat actions in Kunduz Province."

According to Western diplomats here, the Soviets have complained privately that Afghan officials, alarmed by the strength of the guerrillas, have tried to slow the Soviet departure.

Last week, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze visited Kabul and apparently left little doubt that Moscow was committed to its timetable.

The withdrawal is regarded here as a triumph for Mikhail S. Gorbachev. It relieves a major source of domestic tension, and is touted by top Soviet officials as proof of "new thinking" on foreign policy.

At the same time, Moscow has sought to broaden its ties to non-Communists in the government and offering a sweeping new economic aid package to assure the Soviet Union maintains some le-

verage with its southern neighbor after the withdrawal.

Mr. Shevardnadze has also attempted to judge General Najib toward political concessions that might produce a coalition government and help prevent a takeover by Islamic fundamentalists.

Soviet television broadcast an excerpt from an interview with President Najib in which the Afghan leader appealed for world pressure on the guerrillas to seek a political settlement.

Sounding more beleaguered than he has in the past, the Afghan leader said, "We are ready to accept any well-intentioned assistance in achieving a domestic settlement, but roughshod diktat, and especially military interference in settlement of these issues, is unacceptable."

The chief of staff of the Afghan Army, Colonel General Shah Nawaz Tanai, in an interview with the official Bakhtar news agency, struck a more defiant note, declaring that the Afghan Army was

strong enough to defend the country without Soviet help.

"We can state with confidence that the army of the republic is capable of dealing blows at any enemy and in any conditions," he said.

Soviet analysts have not all been so optimistic. In an interview last month with the weekly Ogonyok, Major General Kim M. Tsagalov, a military adviser in Afghanistan, said the Afghan Army could not be counted on to keep control after the Soviet troops depart.

The general, citing infighting in the Afghan regime, predicted that Islamic fundamentalists would make a strong bid for power and might succeed.

The article reportedly brought an anguished protest from Kabul. The Soviet Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying it did not agree with General Tsagalov's criticism of Mr. Najib's ruling party, but did not specifically refute his assessment of the military situation.

REPORT: All but One in Airbus Downing Cleared

(Continued from Page 1)

cation systems, according to officials.

Pentagon sources said Admiral Fogarty and members of his investigating team felt undercut by Admiral Crowe's seeming exoneration of Captain Will C. Rogers 3d, the Vincennes skipper, in the first hours after the incident.

At a news conference in Washington, Admiral Crowe declared that Captain Rogers had "acted with good judgment."

Admiral Crowe's assertion was based on early information relayed to Washington from the Gulf, which the Fogarty team found to be highly inaccurate in almost every major respect, officials said.

This put the Fogarty board in the position of having to contradict the nation's highest officer to issue an accurate report on the series of errors that led the Vincennes to misidentify the airliner plane as an F-14 jet and to fire at it.

The navy board's formal notification to Admiral Less that he was considered "a party" to the investigation was one indication that the investigators decided to distance

themselves from Admiral Crowe's initial assertion and to question everyone involved in the decision to shoot at the airliner.

Captain Rogers had radioed Admiral Less that he intended to fire at the approaching plane, the Pentagon has said. Admiral Less gave Captain Rogers permission to fire but left the decision to him.

The Fogarty report, according to officials, documents a number of errors, many of them human rather than mechanical. A crewman in charge of executing the firing sequence for the missiles fumbled several times, military officials said, in giving one example, resulting in a delay.

If he had fumbled the sequence one more time, they added, the airliner probably would have been visible to the Vincennes crew, possibly in time to cancel the missile firing.

Still to be explained is how the high-technology data on the Vincennes could have been misinterpreted. The navy investigators reportedly discovered that radar on two of the ships that were near the Vincennes, the Elmer Montgomery

and John H. Stiles, had detected the jet at 12,000 feet (3,600 meters) and climbing, not diving in "an attack profile," as the Vincennes reported.

In defending the action by the Vincennes, the Pentagon spokesman, Dan Howard, and Secretary of Defense Carlisle said the Vincennes' equipment, not that of the smaller ships, was the most reliable in judging threats.

Asked at the July 3 news conference after the incident whether Captain Rogers had acted properly, Admiral Crowe replied: "It is my judgment, on the information that is available to us, that the commanding officer conducted himself with circumspection and, considering the information that was available to him, followed his authorities and acted with good judgment, and at a very trying period of time and under very trying circumstances."

Captain Rogers wrote to families of Vincennes crewmen that they "all did exactly as they were trained to do, perfectly and without hesitation."

NAMIBIA: Broken Promises Leave Legacy of Doubt

(Continued from Page 1)

West Africa. "The only question is how serious South Africa is about implementing the peace plan."

"What we want to see now is some action," he continued during an interview at a Lutheran mission near the major South African military base at Ondangwa, roughly 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of the Angolan border.

As one of South Africa's most strident critics in this disputed territory, Bishop Dumini reflects the mixture of hope and skepticism of a people grown accustomed to waiting.

In terms of the American-brokered agreement reached by South Africa, Angola and Cuba early last month, a cease-fire in South-West Africa took effect early last week and a 21-day-long withdrawal of South African troops from Angola began.

Subject to a mutually satisfactory timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola being submitted by Sept. 1, a seven-month process leading to United Nations-supervised elections on June 1, 1989, will begin Nov. 1.

But few Namibians believe that the South African leadership will carry out the plan.

"There is something behind this whole thing that we don't know about," Mr. Kozonguizi, of the

transitional administration, said in an interview. "I just can't believe that they are prepared for a SWAPO takeover."

The approximately 500,000 Ovambo tribesmen in South-West Africa account for nearly half the population of the territory and provide the guerrilla movement with its main base of civilian support.

The rebels are expected to win any election held on a one-man, one-vote basis.

Under UN Security Council Resolution 435, adopted in 1978, a 7,500-member UN peacekeeping force would be sent to South-West Africa over three months. During a four-month election campaign over the year, an estimated 50,000 South African troops in the territory would be cut back to 1,500.

The status of the 24,000-strong South-West Africa Territorial Force, comprising black soldiers from the territory, is one of several issues to be resolved.

The guerrillas have agreed to abide by the regional cease-fire starting Sept. 1.

But another group of rebels, which is battling the government of Angola and has been backed by both South Africa and the United States, has pledged to continue its 13-year-long civil war until the Angolan government agrees to negotiate a national reconciliation.

The signs that preparations for a troop pullout from Angola are underway were evident from the hundreds of military vehicles — including tank carriers, troop carriers and supply trucks — that clogged the paved roads.

There was a striking contrast between the tension in the war zone and the relatively informal atmosphere in South-West Africa's territorial capital of Windhoek, 800 kilometers to the south. There, too, there was skepticism.

"Namibia is heading in the direction of independence and a negotiated settlement, but not the implementation of Resolution 435 or UN-supervised elections," said Dr. Kenneth Abrahamson, a physician and former SWAPO executive committee member, who now heads a community program of humanitarian aid.

The skepticism has been fed by the statements of high South African officials, who have strengthened the suspicions of a hidden agenda.

South-West Africa's 100,000 whites, who make up only about 7 percent of the population but control the economy, seem unperturbed by the latest developments, and not many people in South-West Africa believe that the South Africans will go through with elections.

Edward Williams, U.S. Lawyer, Dies

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Edward Bennett Williams, 68, a well-known trial lawyer and influential Washington insider whose clients ranged from James R. Hoffa, a former Teamsters Union leader, to the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, died Saturday.

His death followed a long and at times highly public battle against colon cancer.

At the time of his death, Mr. Williams presided over the Washington law firm of Williams & Connolly and was the owner of the Baltimore Orioles baseball team. He had also been president of the Washington Redskins football team for 20 years.

He was also chairman of the board of trustees of Holy Cross University in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Mr. Williams was well known to some of the most powerful figures in American public life. He once represented the Democratic National Committee. President Richard Nixon was overheard on one of the Watergate tapes saying that Mr. Williams should be "fixed." They later reconciled.

A large man with a fiercely pug-nacious look and direct style, he was known to his friends for his personal toughness and resilience.

Mr. Williams started his career as one of country's most highly respected attorneys when he represented Mr. McCarthy, the junior senator from Wisconsin, in two libel suits and in the Senate censure proceedings that followed Mr. McCarthy's hearings on alleged subversion in the military in 1954.

The Senate censured Mr. McCarthy, but Mr. Williams earned his respect. Mr. Williams said that he did not endorse the behavior of the clients he defended. "All my clients have imperfections," he once said.

Mr. Williams, considered a brilliant "superlawyer" who stood as a pillar of the Washington establishment, had no particular political power bloc of his own. Both Republicans and Democrats sought his friendship and counsel, and he seemed always to be in good standing with the occupant of the White House Oval Office.

Elmo R. Zumwalt 3d, 42, Agent Orange Victim

WASHINGTON, (Reuters) — Elmo R. Zumwalt 3d, 42, whose father ordered the defoliation of jungle in Vietnam in an attempt to reduce U.S. casualties there, died on Saturday of cancer caused by

exposure to the defoliant, Agent Orange, his father said.

Mr. Zumwalt, a lawyer, died at his home in Fayetteville, North Carolina. He had suffered from Hodgkin's disease and lymphoma, two forms of cancer linked to Agent Orange.

His father, retired Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., said in a telephone interview his son was "courageous and lived right up until he went to sleep."

The former admiral said he and his son believed to the end that he had made the right decision to defoliate jungle hideouts.

At the time, the senior Zumwalt was commander of the U.S. Navy's river patrol units in South Vietnam. Agent Orange was believed to be harmless to humans. His son was a 23-year-old navy lieutenant.

Otto Passman, 88, Foe of Foreign Aid

MONROE, Louisiana (NYT) — Otto E. Passman, 88, who served in Congress for 30 years and pursued a relentless battle against spending for foreign aid, died here Saturday.

Mr. Passman, who became a central figure in a case of reported influence-buying by a Korean businessman a decade ago, was first elected to Congress in 1946. He was a conservative Democrat and segregationist who opposed civil rights legislation, fought for restrictions on organized labor, and criticized government spending.

He was chairman of the House Foreign Aid Appropriations Subcommittee from 1954 until he was defeated in his bid for a 16th term in 1976. His speeches in opposition to foreign aid on the floor of the House, and his critical questioning of foreign aid administrators in the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations, led critics to call him "Otto the Terrible."

Two years after he was defeated, he was accused of taking illegal gratuities while in the House. He was found out guilty in 1979 of taking \$273,000 from Tongsoo Park, a wealthy Korean rice trader in exchange for using his influence to aid him.

Other deaths:

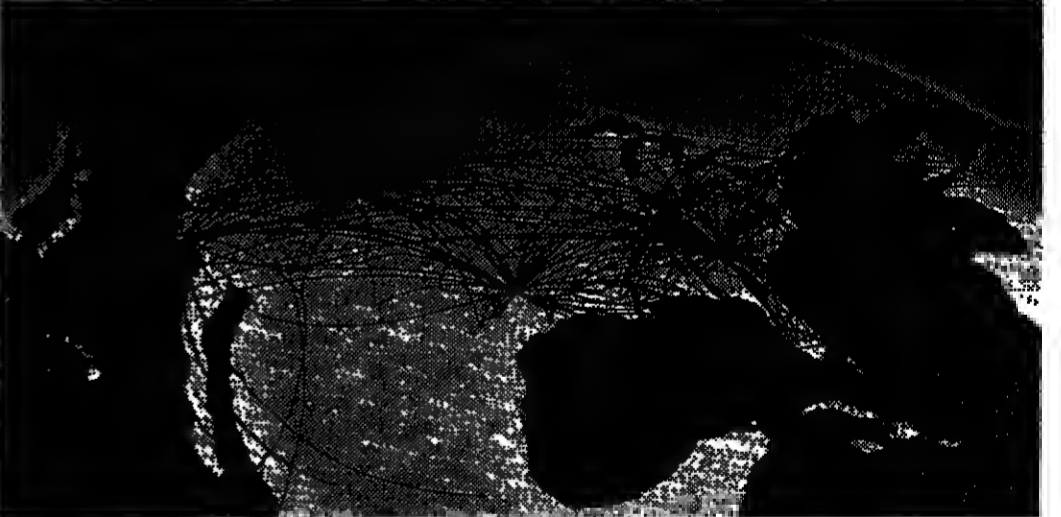
Ellis Royston Udall, 59, wife of Representative Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona, was found dead in her car early Saturday, an apparent suicide from carbon monoxide poisoning, according to Mr. Udall's congressional office.

Louis Belfucci, 89, a well-known Italian grocer in Greenwich Village, New York City, died of leukemia Thursday at Flushing Hospital in Queens.

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FROM FREEZER TECHNOLOGY



MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1988

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TO SPACE TECHNOLOGY



Page 7

ECONOMIC SCENE

Short-Term Views Cloud U.S. Trade Gap Forecasts

By BARRY EICHENGREEN and JEFFREY A. FRANKEL

NEW YORK — Over the past two months, the dollar has reversed course, gaining about 6 percent against the yen and 9 percent against the Deutsche mark. It is not hard to identify the cause: the greater-than-anticipated improvement in the trade balance. But it is more difficult to see why the trade figures took currency traders by surprise.

A recession would force a reduction of the U.S. trade deficit.

When the promised improvement in the trade figures failed to materialize by 1987, many who had put their faith in optimistic forecasts began to feel foolish. Swinging to the opposite extreme, they abandoned the view that the dollar could affect the trade deficit. Thus when the long-awaited improvement materialized this year, it caught the foreign exchange markets by surprise.

How can we avoid both excessive optimism and undue pessimism about the trade situation? We can look at more than just the experience of the past 15 years. In the past century of American history, 95 percent of one year's trade imbalance typically has persisted into the next. After four years, more than three quarters of the deficit or surplus has remained.

History underscores the recklessness of predicting a quick fix. Even though exchange rate changes can accelerate the trade-adjustment process, we should not expect them to have immediate effects.

When Britain devalued the pound in 1931, 1949 and 1967, politicians were disappointed each time by the lack of an immediate improvement in the trade figures. Nonetheless, in a few years, improvements came.

THERE IS no guaranteed method of engineering a rapid improvement in the trade balance: If the economy were to veer into recession, the deficit would rapidly decline. There is no faster way of reducing imports than a recession, which collapses demand.

This implication of the business cycle for the trade deficit is familiar to economists and historians alike. The past provides numerous examples of large trade deficits that have been rapidly eliminated.

But, leaving aside wartime, the only instances in the past century of American, Canadian, British and Japanese history when large trade deficits were eliminated in a few years were brought about by the intervention of a large recession.

Less familiar are the implications of the trade deficit for the business cycle. That the United States is now in the sixth year of expansion neither greatly increases nor greatly decreases the likelihood that the 10th postwar recession will occur in 1988. But sooner or later that recession will come.

When it does, it will differ from its predecessors, because the enormous current account deficits that the United States has been running since 1982 have exhausted 75 years of accumulated net overseas investments.

The United States has been transformed from international creditor to international debtor to the tune of about \$600 billion. Consequently, in the future, Washington will no longer be free to use monetary or fiscal policies against the threat of recession.

First, policy makers will no longer be free to respond by using monetary policy — raising the rate of monetary growth or reducing interest rates. A recession would almost certainly coincide with increased worries on the part of overseas creditors about the value of their investments in the United States.

They might respond by selling their American assets, precipitating a bond market fall like that of April 1987 or a stock market collapse like that of October 1987.

The Federal Reserve Board would feel compelled to reassure these creditors by keeping interest rates high enough to continue attracting their capital. It seems unlikely that the Fed would deliberately choose to create inflation to decrease the real value of the debt.

Nor would policy makers be free to respond to the threat of recession by using fiscal policy — raising government spending or cutting taxes. We already have a \$150 billion federal budget deficit at the peak of the business cycle.

If income started to decline, tax receipts would follow, and the annual budget deficit would climb to \$200 billion in no time. Congress and the White House would at last see the ill effects



Chevrolet's Corvette sports car: This fall, the U.S. automaker will unveil a more powerful version, nicknamed 'King of the Road.'

U.S. Automakers Rejoin the Fast Lane

By John Holusha

DETROIT — The auto industry is getting into a horsepower race not seen since the 1960s "muscle car" era of midsize sedans with huge engines.

And this time it is not just Detroit that is stuffing more powerful engines into family cars. European and Japanese automakers, seeking to enhance the glamour of their most expensive models, are playing the horsepower game as well.

BMW, the West German manufacturer, for instance, has introduced its 750iL model with a 12-cylinder, 296-horsepower engine. Just how fast the car can go is unknown: A computer control restricts the top speed to 250 kph (155 mph).

When the top legal speed in the United States is 65 mph (105 kph), the need for so much power is open to question. Nevertheless, BMW says the model is selling better than expected.

Nissan Motor Co., which made its name producing practical economy cars, plans to import a turbocharged 300-horsepower sports car next year to challenge the Chevrolet Corvette. That is twice the power of the 240Z, the Nissan sports coupe introduced in the early 1970s.

Not to be outdone, Chevrolet plans a more powerful Corvette model, nicknamed "King of the Hill," for this fall.

According to accounts in auto magazines, this model — officially the ZR-1 — will have nearly 400 horses under the hood, enough to nudge it along at about 180 mph. The standard 1988 Corvette musters 245 horsepower.

Some people in the auto industry and elsewhere worry that sales are coming at the expense of highway safety. They fear that raw power, providing not only stunning acceleration but also great speed, may encourage dangerous driving habits.

"People are being energized and excited to drive too fast by the reckless behavior of the automobile companies," said Joan Claybrook, former head of the



The symbol of Ford's Mustang.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Automakers reply that drivers appreciate reliable power and superior handling in normal highway driving at legal speeds.

But there does seem to be almost too much horsepower or too much speed for some enthusiasts to pay for. At the extreme, Porsche, the West German sports car company, developed a model in Europe within the past year, the 959, that can attain 193 mph. Porsche produced 250 of the cars and sold them all at \$230,000 each.

Its Italian rival, Ferrari, has responded with the F40, which can exceed 200 mph. It, too, is reportedly sold out in advance of

production for about \$260,000 apiece. More sedate family cars are also coming in for the power treatment.

Ford Motor Co. plans to introduce a "super high output" version of its Taurus sedan this fall with a 220-horsepower engine, compared with 90 in the base car. The V-8 engine, which in the early 1980s seemed destined to disappear, is making a comeback.

Last year, Ford installed its powerful V-8 in more than two Mustangs out of five. Five years earlier it was put in one in six.

Chevrolet has become active in racing. A Chevrolet-derived engine powered the winner of this year's Indianapolis 500 race. Chrysler, which last year bought Lamborghini, the Italian maker of exotic cars, is preparing a Lamborghini V-12 for Formula One racing.

All this means the greatest emphasis on horsepower since before pollution controls and crackdowns by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Today image differs from two decades ago, when the muscle cars were slightly modified family sedans with enormous engines.

Two memorable favorites, the Chevrolet Chevelle Super Sport and the Pontiac GTO, were mid-

Program Trades Blamed for Uneven Grain Futures Activity

By H.J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK — Technical factors linked to program trading seem to be blame for a surprising decline on Friday in commodities prices, which began the session sharply higher in reaction to a crop report but quickly succumbed to a massive sell-off.

Prices of corn, soybeans and soybean products soared to their maximum allowable gains at the opening Friday, as commodity market analysts had expected after the Agriculture Department's disturbing crop report on Thursday.

What was not expected was that the limit advances would swiftly give way to heavy selling, as a number of commodity funds whose operations are guided by computer-directed trading programs began to take profits.

Once the funds began to sell, commercial hedgers, speculators and market-making floor traders joined in. Within 30 minutes of

the opening, most grain and soybean prices were down for the day. "It was incredible," said John H. Frazier Jr., executive vice president of Balfour Beatty Corp. in Chicago.

"Not only did the funds unload after the limit opening but also toward the close, when prices they helped knock down were coming back. I guess the funds needed to put some quick black ink on their books, but it was a strange way to do it because the USDA's crop report couldn't have been more bullish for prices."

The government report, which listed the damage wrought by the worst drought in half a century, was issued after the Midwestern commodity markets had closed on Thursday.

Mr. Frazier noted that the report had confirmed that supplies of corn and other livestock feed would fall to critical levels next winter.

"There are plenty of animals out there, and they, like humans, will require more calories to support their weight when the temperatures drop," he said.

Sherman L. Levin, publisher of The Market Interpreter, a Chicago-based newsletter, said, "We don't know if the computers told the fund operators that the nation's cattle, hogs, poultry and dairy herds normally consume roughly 4.4 billion bushels of corn each year, which is what the USDA said the country will have on hand after this season."

"What will be available to meet export requirements, such as the 123,000 tons of corn ordered by Mexico today, is anyone's guess."

Because many individual participants in the commodity markets have invested only small fractions of the values of the contracts they control, they cannot withstand sustained adverse price movements without liquidating their positions or patting up more cash.

The action on Friday, "also revealed the psychology of fear that has ruled this market the last few weeks," Mr. Levin said. "Many traders were badly burned during the last two weeks in July, when in the midst of this terrible drought they saw soybean and grain prices plunge as some prudent profit taking turned into a near rout. Those traders who stood fast then saw their huge profits fade away."

During late July, soybeans fell \$2 a bushel, or \$10,000 for a 5,000-bushel contract. Equally large losses were sustained by corn and wheat traders.

At the close Friday, the spot September Chicago wheat delivery was down 2.75 cents a bushel, at \$3.798, after reaching a high of \$3.96 moments after the opening. Spot corn closed down the limit of 10 cents a bushel, at \$2.873, after opening with a similar maximum advance.

Spot August soybeans finished with a loss of 7.5 cents a bushel, at \$8.485, after a 30-cent limit advance at the opening.

Against the market, "the dollar will soon be on its way back up again to 1.90 and then 1.95," said Shingo Tsuda, foreign exchange manager at Fuji Bank Ltd. in Düsseldorf. "It may be a bit slower this time."

But official impatience that the dollar's strength would hurt efforts to tackle global trade imbalances surfaced in Europe after the U.S. Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate to 6.5 percent from 6 percent on Tuesday.

"It seems the dollar's current rise is a poisoned gift that we could gladly have done without," said a Swiss National Bank official.

Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German finance minister, said a further rise in the dollar would be problematic; the Bank of England.

See DOLLAR, Page 11

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes Amsterdam, London, Tokyo, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate. Includes Ayrer, Austral, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and Rate.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns for Stock Indices, Money Rates, and other market data.

Experts Doubt the Demise Of Japan's Inside Trading

Reuters

TOKYO — Foreign pressure and a series of share scandals are spurring Japanese authorities and financial services firms to adopt rules against insider trading modeled on those of the United States.

But the reforms on the world's biggest stock market seem unlikely to stem the flow of confidential information about companies or to prevent its use to make quick gains, financial experts say.

"Setting up the new structure is a first step and an essential one," said Jōshin Takahashi, research director at the Mitsubishi Research Institute, an independent think tank. "But this doesn't mean that the problem will disappear."

"It's a moral issue," he said, adding that that it would take time to correct the problem. Japan took its first steps toward stronger laws against insider trading last year in response to U.S. pressure.

The recent strengthening of Japan's law against insider trading was prompted by a scandal last year when an official investigation uncovered dubious, but not illegal, share sales before a chemical company's announcement of huge losses.

Now more scandals, one involving aides of leading politicians, including Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, have again put market dealings in the spotlight.

As a result, brokers are setting up stronger internal controls on confidential information. Securities houses are creating operational barriers — known in market jargon as Chinese walls — to keep information about companies, in the form of tips, from passing between their underwriting and brokerage arms. They also are reaffirming in-house bans on stock trading by executives.

Turkish Market Sees Aid in Mutual Fund

Reuters

ISTANBUL — Istanbul's stock market, shunned by local investors who put their faith in gold and property after a plunge last year, is looking overseas for a multimillion dollar lifeline.

Stock exchange officials said a \$60 million Turkey Fund would soon come to the rescue of the market, a battered flagship of financial reform under Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

"If I had a big amount of money to invest in securities in the Turkish market, I would invest" now, said Muharrem Karali, president of the stock exchange.

Treasury officials said they would launch the fund, a managed portfolio of investments in Turkish companies, on the U.S. market as soon as possible.

The launch, after a July 20 decree opening Turkish stocks to foreign mutual funds, may also help the country's troubled privatization program.

Prices and volume on the exchange are languishing at about a half to a third of levels before the collapse a year ago discouraged ordinary investors.

"The Turkey Fund will bring some liveliness to the exchange, but it can only absorb part of that money," said Mehmet Tekbas, chairman of the Capital Markets Board. "Some government shareholdings will be transferred to it," he added.

SAVE & PROSPER FAR EASTERN FUND S.A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT: 1. The Directors have declared the payment of a dividend of US\$0.0015 per share in respect of the year ended 30th June 1988. In order to receive the dividend, holders of bearer shares must submit Dividend Coupon No 7 to the office of the Administrator, Save & Prosper (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 73, Queen's House, Don Road, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, or to The Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Son Limited, Hamilton, Bermuda.

Payment of dividends against presentation or tender of dividend coupons will constitute absolute proof of the discharge by the Fund of its liability therefor. 2. The Annual Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at Thirty Cedar Avenue, Hamilton, Bermuda on 6th September 1988 at 12 noon for the following purposes: a) To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 1988. b) To appoint auditors at a rate of remuneration to be decided by the Directors. c) To fix the number of and to elect Directors. d) To approve the remuneration of the Directors. e) To ratify the change in par value of shares in the Fund which followed the subdivision of shares by the issue of eight new US\$0.125 shares for each existing US\$1 share held at close of business on 30th June 1987. f) To transact any other business of an Annual Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders.

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Weekly International Bond Prices

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01 323 11 30

Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Dollar Straights

Table listing bond prices for various countries including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, and the UK.

France

Table listing French government bonds (BFCF, BFCF-E, etc.) with columns for Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Iss.

Germany

Table listing German government bonds (Bund, BfA, etc.) with columns for Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Iss.

Japan

Table listing Japanese government bonds (JGB) with columns for Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Iss.

United Kingdom

Table listing UK government bonds (Gilt) with columns for Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Iss.

Scandinavia

Table listing Scandinavian government bonds (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden) with columns for Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Iss.

Supranational

Table listing international financial institutions (World Bank, IFC, IDB) with columns for Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Iss.

United States

Table listing US Treasury bonds (T-bill, T-note, T-bond) with columns for Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Iss.

Mutual Funds

Figures as of close of trading Friday Aug 12

Large table listing various mutual funds with columns for Name, Bid, and Ask prices.

Frontier

Table listing Frontier mutual funds.

Investment

Table listing Investment mutual funds.

Global

Table listing Global mutual funds.

Health

Table listing Health mutual funds.

Technology

Table listing Technology mutual funds.

Value

Table listing Value mutual funds.

World

Table listing World mutual funds.

Vertical advertisement for WestLB, featuring the text 'WestLB Fixed Income and Equities Trading - for dealing prices call:' and contact information for Düsseldorf, London, Luxembourg, and Hong Kong.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Bassam Aoun

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes and Equity-Linked.

Rates, Inflation Fears Hurt Bonds

NEW YORK — Rising interest rates and inflation fears sent U.S. bond prices sharply lower last week...

On Tuesday, the first day of the refunding, the Treasury auctioned \$11.1 billion of three-year notes...

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS
\$11.1 billion of three-year notes at an average 8.77 yield, the highest since August 1985.

U.S. Consumer Rates table with columns: Item, Rate, Source.

POWER: U.S. Automakers Return to the Fast Lane

Mr. Shelby argues that most drivers are incapable of handling cars with high horsepower. "You get a bunch of 18-year-old kids out in those things, and they're a menace," he said.

The auto companies contend that today's high-powered models are quite different from those in the past — and much safer.

"Going 155 miles an hour is not what the 750L is all about," he added. "It's a matter of refinement and smoothness that you can feel pulling into the country club as well as on the highway."

A Cautious Start Is Seen for Brady at Treasury

WASHINGTON — Nicholas F. Brady, an advocate of broad changes in the way financial markets are regulated, is unlikely to push for change as the new Treasury secretary during the final months of the Reagan administration...

Some industry analysts and congressional aides believe Mr. Brady will play a larger role in pushing change in the financial markets if George Bush is elected president.

Mr. Brady, who is co-chairman of Dillon Read & Co., will hold a high administration post, political considerations in an election year make any action toward reform unlikely, congressional and industry analysts say.

The only market reform measure given any chance during that time is a scaled-down proposal to require federal regulators to report regularly to Congress.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Press

Amsterdam

An unexpected increase in the U.S. discount rate and poor second-quarter results for Royal Dutch/Shell depressed share prices in Amsterdam last week...

Tokyo

Share prices plunged on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, amid concern about rising interest rates and fears of inflation.

Paris

The Paris Bourse from its slumber during the traditional vacation month.

Frankfurt

Prices on the Frankfurt stock exchange were generally lower after the raising of the U.S. discount rate to 6.5 percent.

Singapore

The Singapore market took a beating last week with the heaviest fall occurring on Wednesday.

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Stock Exchange suffered a hefty loss this week amid market speculation of a local interest rate increase and the arrests on bribery charges of several former and current stock officials.

Zurich

The U.S. discount rate cut caused a 1.9 percent drop on the Zurich stock exchange, despite a late rally.

London

Indices weakened, although a rally was noted at the end of the week.

Milan

Milan was on a slide last week with Friday's session alone registering an increase.

TRADE: Forecasts Were Clouded

(Continued from first finance page) of eight years of budget deficits. Washington would acquire — at precisely the wrong moment — the political will to resist spending increases and to raise taxes.

expansionary policies to counter a recession given the need to keep credit lines open. The Latin American debtors' trade surpluses look "good" until one realizes that the dollars they earn are not being used to raise living standards but to pay interest on their debts.

Prime Raised To 9.5% Level In Hong Kong

HONG KONG — Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Standard Chartered Bank have announced a rise in their prime lending rates to 9.5 percent from 9 percent.

\$5 BILLION PLUS MARKET... YES. REACH WORLDWIDE MARKETS OF HIGH INCOME PEOPLE... YES.

The finest hotels in the world offer CNN INTERNATIONAL. 24 Hour Global Television News to their guests. "Ask for it at your hotel!"

Herald Tribune. A Shift In Policy For Soviet... Gorbatchev Hails 'Democratic' Movement as Meeting Ends.

The Inflight Newspaper is available on Sabena flights. As part of its inflight service, Sabena distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on most flights.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS. You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug. 12

Main table containing NASDAQ National Market data with columns for symbol, price, volume, and change. Includes sub-sections A through J.

Wall Street, NYSE Most Actives, NYSE Soles, NYSE Divides, NASDAQ National OTC Consolidated trading, Chicago Exch.

(Continued on next page)

Wall Street Review

Table with columns for NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Sales, AMEX Sales, NYSE Dividends, and AMEX Dividends. Includes stock symbols, prices, and volume.

At Neiman-Marcus, End of a Retailing Dynasty

By Nina Andrews
New York Times Service
DALLAS — A retailing dynasty has ended with the appointment of Allen I. Questrom as president and chief executive of Neiman-Marcus Group Inc.

But competition from chain stores and a lack of capital spending by Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., which bought Neiman-Marcus in 1969, hurt the company's reputation.
General Cinema Corp., which operates movie theaters and boules soft drinks, acquired a controlling interest in Neiman-Marcus in a stock swap a year ago and has begun to remodel the company's 22 stores in 19 cities.

Mr. Questrom will report to Robert J. Tarr Jr., president and chief operating officer of General Cinema, which holds a 60 percent interest in Neiman-Marcus Group.
The Neiman-Marcus chain of stores represents two-thirds of the Neiman-Marcus Group. Remaining interests include Bergdorf Goodman and Contempo Casuals.

NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Large table listing NASDAQ National Market data, including various stock symbols, prices, and volume.

JAPAN: Slower Economic Growth Could Stymie Goals

(Continued from Page 1)
advance a relatively trouble-free assessment of the nation's future economic prospects.
In part, this debate turns on how to interpret the impact of currently high levels of capital investment among Japanese manufacturers and a large increase in imports since the second half of 1987.

DOLLAR: Rally Possible

(Continued from first finance page)
warned about over-optimism on U.S. trade.
Fears that central banks would act if the dollar rises too strongly have helped to curb its rally, economists said.

Euromarts At a Glance

Table listing Euromarts and related financial data, including company names and market values.

American Exchange Options

Table listing American Exchange Options with columns for option type, price, and other details.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table listing Chicago Exchange Options with columns for option type, price, and other details.

Weekly Sales

Table listing Weekly Sales data for various companies and markets.

LIBER RATES

Table listing LIBER RATES for various financial instruments.

AT&T Offers Computer For High-Speed Planning

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has said it would begin marketing a new computer system to give corporate planners quick solutions to complex problems involving thousands of variables.
The new system is designed in deal with so-called "traveling salesman" problems that get their name from a mathematical concept traditionally posed in terms of how a traveling salesman might plan his route most efficiently. AT&T made the announcement Friday.

Central bank officials said the economy was likely to show steady growth in the July-September period.

Central bank officials, while acknowledging the second quarter's poor economic performance, asserted that the economy was likely to show steady growth again in the July-September period. But even some government economists said privately that official forecasts beyond the third quarter were too optimistic.
Although Mr. Harada of Sanwa Bank and other economists said they believed the need for fiscal stimulus is likely to become more acute later this year, many analysts who are pessimistic about the future asserted that there is little the government can do. Money supply, which is currently growing at an annual rate of just over 11 percent, cannot be permitted to expand further, they pointed out.

Treasury Bonds

Table listing Treasury Bonds with columns for maturity, yield, and other details.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Table listing International Classified services, including escort services and guides.

MONDAY SPORTS

Azinger Holds Lead In the Wildest PGA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
EDMOND, Okla., Aug. 14 — Paul Azinger held on to his lead at the 200-yard (182-meter) fourth hole, gave him a round of even-par 71 and a one-stroke lead, at 204, over Dave Rummells, who has never finished better than fourth in three years on the PGA tour.



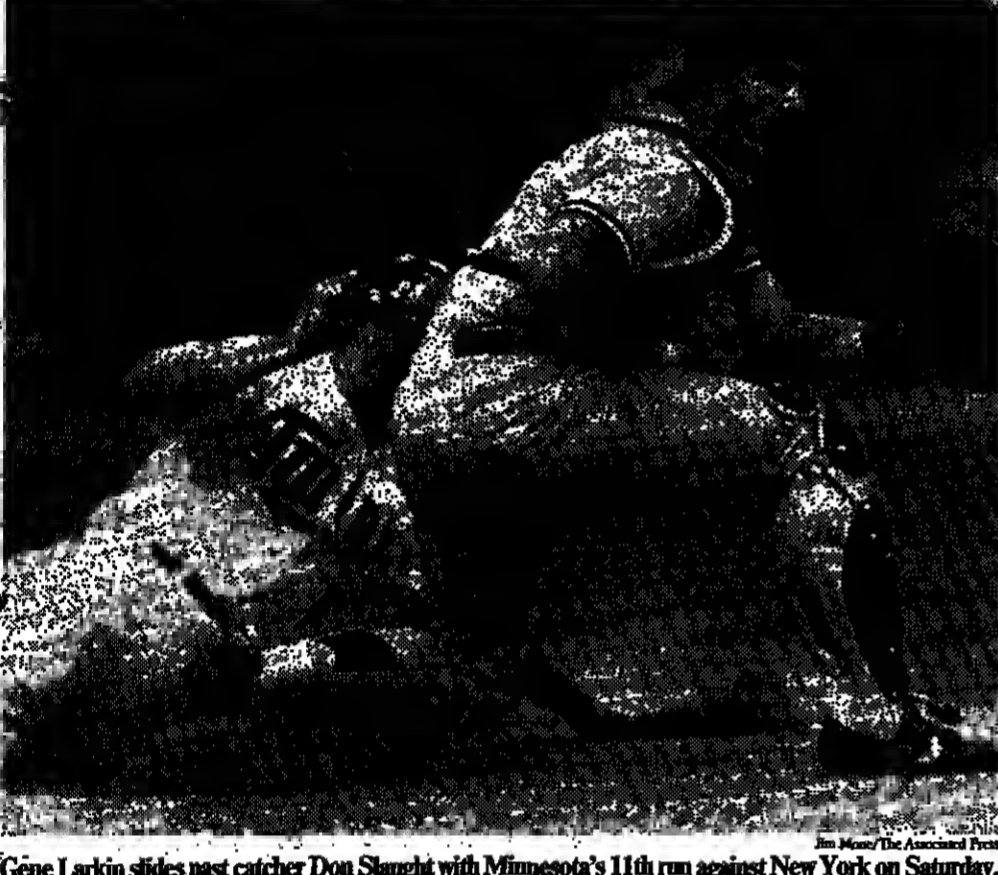
MOOD SWING: Paul Azinger, from an ace at the fourth hole Saturday to a double bogey at No. 5.

Red Sox Romp, Set AL Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — The Boston Red Sox won their 24th straight game at Fenway Park Saturday, breaking the American League record for longest winning streak at home, as Dwight Evans drove in a career-high seven runs with two home runs and a base-loaded triple during a 16-4 pounding of the East Division-leading Detroit Tigers.

Mets, Aided by Expos' Wild Pitching, Win on Teufel's Sacrifice Fly in 9th

The Mets got two back in the bottom of the ninth when starter Jobo Dopson walked Kevin McReynolds and Gary Carter hit the 30th homer of his career. McReynolds made it 3-3 by leading off the home sixth with a homer.



Gene Larkin slides past catcher Don Slaught with Minnesota's 11th run against New York on Saturday.

Where Have All the Catchers Gone?

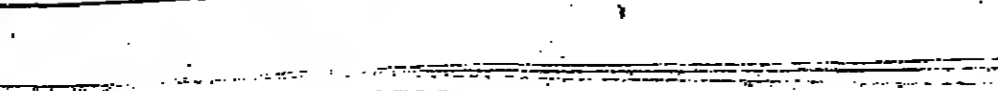
By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Maybe baseball should blame the mothers of America. "I don't know if mothers want to raise their sons to be catchers," said Joe McIlwaine, a vice president of the New York Mets.

SCOREBOARD

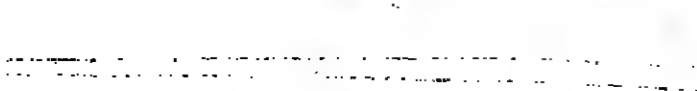
Table containing baseball scores for Friday and Saturday, transition scores, tennis results, and golf scores through three rounds of the PGA tournament.

PGA Through Three Rounds

Table showing the top performers in the PGA tournament through the first three rounds, including names like Paul Azinger, Gene Sarafin, and Tom Weir.



Johnny Bench



Aug. 28 - Sept. 11

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